

District/off: 0313-2

User: admin
Form ID: 318

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Date Rcvd: Mar 16, 2018

***** BYPASSED RECIPIENTS (continued) *****

I, Joseph Speetjens, declare under the penalty of perjury that I have sent the attached document to the above listed entities in the manner shown, and prepared the Certificate of Notice and that it is true and correct to the best of my information and belief.

Meeting of Creditor Notices only (Official Form 309): Pursuant to Fed. R. Bank. P. 2002(a)(1), a notice containing the complete Social Security Number (SSN) of the debtor(s) was furnished to all parties listed. This official court copy contains the redacted SSN as required by the bankruptcy rules and the Judiciary's privacy policies.

Date: Mar 18, 2018

Signature: /s/Joseph Speetjens

CM/ECF NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

The following persons/entities were sent notice through the court's CM/ECF electronic mail (Email) system on March 15, 2018 at the address(es) listed below:

CHRISTINE C. SHUBERT christine.shubert@comcast.net, J100@ecfcbis.com
REBECCA ANN SOLARZ on behalf of Creditor MIDFIRST BANK bkgroup@kmllawgroup.com
TIMOTHY ZEARFOSS on behalf of Debtor Deborah Riley tzearfoss@aol.com
United States Trustee USTPRegion03.PH.ECF@usdoj.gov

TOTAL: 4

Information to identify the case:

Debtor 1	Deborah Riley First Name Middle Name Last Name	Social Security number or ITIN xxx-xx-9948
Debtor 2 (Spouse, if filing)	First Name Middle Name Last Name	EIN ----- Social Security number or ITIN ----- EIN -----
United States Bankruptcy Court Eastern District of Pennsylvania		
Case number: 17-18014-elf		

Order of Discharge

12/15

IT IS ORDERED: A discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 727 is granted to:

Deborah Riley

3/15/18

By the court: Eric L. Frank
United States Bankruptcy Judge

Explanation of Bankruptcy Discharge in a Chapter 7 Case

This order does not close or dismiss the case, and it does not determine how much money, if any, the trustee will pay creditors.

Creditors cannot collect discharged debts

This order means that no one may make any attempt to collect a discharged debt from the debtors personally. For example, creditors cannot sue, garnish wages, assert a deficiency, or otherwise try to collect from the debtors personally on discharged debts. Creditors cannot contact the debtors by mail, phone, or otherwise in any attempt to collect the debt personally. Creditors who violate this order can be required to pay debtors damages and attorney's fees.

However, a creditor with a lien may enforce a claim against the debtors' property subject to that lien unless the lien was avoided or eliminated. For example, a creditor may have the right to foreclose a home mortgage or repossess an automobile.

This order does not prevent debtors from paying any debt voluntarily or from paying reaffirmed debts according to the reaffirmation agreement. 11 U.S.C. § 524(c), (f).

Most debts are discharged

Most debts are covered by the discharge, but not all. Generally, a discharge removes the debtors' personal liability for debts owed before the debtors' bankruptcy case was filed.

Also, if this case began under a different chapter of the Bankruptcy Code and was later converted to chapter 7, debts owed before the conversion are discharged.

In a case involving community property: Special rules protect certain community property owned by the debtor's spouse, even if that spouse did not file a bankruptcy case.

For more information, see page 2 >

Some debts are not discharged

Examples of debts that are not discharged are:

- ◆ debts that are domestic support obligations;
- ◆ debts for most student loans;
- ◆ debts for most taxes;
- ◆ debts that the bankruptcy court has decided or will decide are not discharged in this bankruptcy case;
- ◆ debts for most fines, penalties, forfeitures, or criminal restitution obligations;
- ◆ some debts which the debtors did not properly list;
- ◆ debts for certain types of loans owed to pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, or retirement plans; and
- ◆ debts for death or personal injury caused by operating a vehicle while intoxicated.

Also, debts covered by a valid reaffirmation agreement are not discharged.

In addition, this discharge does not stop creditors from collecting from anyone else who is also liable on the debt, such as an insurance company or a person who cosigned or guaranteed a loan.

This information is only a general summary of the bankruptcy discharge; some exceptions exist. Because the law is complicated, you should consult an attorney to determine the exact effect of the discharge in this case.